

49 BC

~~Caesar's~~

51

705 ✓

marched from Rubicon to Brundisium
and from Brundisium to Spain

49BC

Caesar led one legion (about 5000)
men across the Rubicon

Within 60 days he made
himself master of Italy

49-45BC

Rome

Civil War

Cassius's victories at Pharsalus
(and subsequent death of Pompey),
Thapsus and Munda, followed
by his perpetual dictatorship
and assassination (44BC)

49B2

Cicero was appointed dictator
and consul and tribune,
all for life.

49BC

Caesar led one legion across
the Rubicon

There was little bloodshed on
his march to Rome.

Within 60 days he made
himself master of all Italy.
In 49BC, Caesar was appointed
dictator and Consul, as well
as tribune for life.

49-31 BC

SECOND Roman Civil War

Final Period 49-45 BC

Followers of CAESAR (democrats) defeated
followers of Pompey & his sons (republican
aristocrats)

the Republic had long been doomed
and the struggle between strong
men for the mastery was
inevitable.

In 45 BC Caesar caused himself to be

appointed dictator for life.

Since 49 BC he had been emperor
i.e. he was a democratic monarch.

49BC.

Caesar granted the Gauls north
of the Po river, Latin rights

49BC
100-44BC

JULIUS CAESAR

Caesar (CAIUS JULIUS). This man stands out as one of the foremost men of any age. A great general, he was also an historian and writer; while he was an orator, he was also a wise counsellor. Able to command others, he was also in most things master of himself. While his life was spent in magnifying Rome's greatness, he was also mind-

ful of bettering conditions in And about
Rome. He was the victim of the basest
act of ingratitude known in history.
When in his 56th yr he was assassinated
by those from whom he should
have received help.

49 BC

Aulus Gabinius was recalled from exile by Caesar & fought for Caesar in Illyricum (48-47 BC)

He died 47 BC at Salona (near modern Split.)

49 B2

800 Truck Studies
= 100 Roman Miles

49 BC
106-48 BC.

POMPEY (the Great)

GNAEUS (MAGNUS) POMPEIUS. A Roman general and statesman who with Caesar and Crassus formed the First Triumvirate. At one time he was a close friend of Caesar, marrying his daughter, but later he turned against him and became his enemy. Finally, defeated, he fled to Egypt where he was murdered.

4902

Caesar aided Cleopatra of Egypt

End
49BC

The first thing Caesar legislated when he became dictator at the end of 49BC was the full ~~enfranchisement~~ enfranchisement of all Italian Gauls (Gauls on this side of the Alps)

DEC 50 BC

CAESAR

(3)

2 Tribune faithful to Caesar, Marc Antony and Cassius (Q. Cassius Longinus), vetoed the bill and were quickly expelled from the senate. They fled to Caesar. He assembled his Army and asked their support against the senate. The Army called for Action.

Jan. 19, 49 BC Caesar crossed the RUBICON

100-44BC
49BC
BC

Gaius Julius Caesar

49 BC

When Caesar crossed the Rubicon
with 1 legion, 10 others were
in Gaul.

11 JAN 49 BC

CAESAR

CROSSES

RUBICON

"THE DIE IS

CAST"

26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

49-48BC

Pompey had assembled a large fleet from Asia & borrowed large sums from various potentates of Asia & Egypt.

Caesar was able to transport his men & supplies from Brundisii and landed in Asia. He sent messengers to Pompey asking for conference. Pompey refused to accept and his army panicked, many men deserting to their homes. Pompey asked for a truce (to get Caesar to

relieve his blockade) Caesar saw that
Mark Antony finally came from Rome to
aid Caesar with men & supplies. Pompey
planned to Ambush Antony's men as they
marched to join Caesar, but Antony was
informed of this plan and kept his men
in defensive camp until Caesar joined
him. Scipio was notified and brought his
forces out of Syria to join Pompey. Pompey's
army was down in the swamplands
and Caesar's in the mountains

490C-460C

QUINTUS CAECILIUS
METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO
d. 46 BC

He early became a leader of senatorial conservatives and was allied with Pompey from 53 BC when he ran against Milo for the Consulship. In 52 BC Pompey made SCIPIO his colleague in the consulship and SCIPIO threw all his influence against JULIUS CAESAR. He backed the measure in the senate of 49 BC

designed to wrest the Army from
Caesar. In 49 BC - 48 BC. he was Governor
of Syria where he displayed a rapidly
unusual even in the Roman Empire.

He commanded the center at Pharsala
and fled after the battle of Africa.

He fought Caesar and lost at THAPSUS
and took to the sea to escape. He was met
by a fleet under one of Caesar's lieutenants,
and, foreseeing capture, he stabbed
himself

49 BC

Civil war between Caesar
and Pompey. Pompey
defeated; Caesar dictator

49BC

Jealous of Caesar, Pompey conspired with the Senate, which demanded that Caesar disband his army.

In 49BC he ¹⁻¹⁹⁻⁴⁹ crossed the ^{~ 10-49} Rubicon the river in northern Italy which formed the boundary of Caesar's province. He in effect declared war on Pompey & the Senate. He marched on Rome. Pompey and most of the Senators fled eastward.

Pompey was soon killed in Egypt
where he sought refuge, but the
last Pompeian Army was not defeated
until 48 BC

49BC

Caesar was appointed DICTATOR

Feb 49 BC

Caesar's march to Rome was a triumphal progress. The senate fled to Capua.

Dec 49 BC

DURANT

Caesar took CORFINIUM after a hard siege, reorganized the administration of Gaul, and by December, 49 BC was back in Rome.

His political position had been strengthened by this campaign, which had reassured the worried bellies of the capital. The Senate now named him DICTATOR, but he surrendered that title after being elected

one of the 2 consuls for 48 BC. Finding Italy
in a credit crisis, he decreed that debts might
be paid in goods. He was compelled again to for-
bid enslavement for debt. He permitted interest
already paid on debts to be deducted from the principal,
and limited interest to 1% per month. He distributed
corn to the needy and pardoned all returning
exiles. The former consuls resumed their
plotting against his life and while he was facing
Pompey in Thessaly the radicals abandoned him
for CAELIUS

49 B.C.

Jealous of Caesar's achievements in Gaul and fearful of his growing power, Pompey conspired with the Senate to ruin him. When the Senate demanded in 49 B.C. that Caesar disband his army, He crossed the Rubicon, marched on Rome while Pompey and most of the Senate fled eastward.

JAN. 19, 49 BC

CAESAR

(4)

Caesar crossed Rubicon (stream between his province & Italy) Civil War had begun. His march to Rome was a triumphal progress. Senate fled to Capua. Caesar proceeded to Brundisium where he besieged Pompey until Pompey fled (March 49 BC) with his fleet to Greece. Caesar set out at once for Spain which Pompey's legates were holding, and pacified that province. Returning to Rome, Caesar held the dictatorship for 11 days in early Dec. 49 BC, long enough to get himself elected Consul, and then set out for Greece in pursuit of Pompey. Having collected at Brundisium a small army & fleet - so small

that Bibulus, warning with a much larger fleet
to prevent his crossing to Epirus, did not bother
to watch. Caesar shipped by. He met Pompey
at DYRRHACIUM. Was forced to fall back and
began a long retreat southward, with Pompey in
pursuit. Near PHARSALA Caesar camped at a very
strategic location. Pompey who had a far larger
Army, attacked Caesar, but was routed. He fled
to Egypt where he was killed. Caesar, having pursued
Pompey to Egypt remained there for some time,
living with CLEOPATRA, taking her part against
her brother and husband, PTOLEMY XII, and
establishing her family on the throne
47BC Defeated PHARNACES II (acquiring Syria & Pontus)
I came, I saw, I conquered.

MARCH 1, 49 BC

OFFICIAL DATE FOR END
OF JULIUS CAESAR'S COMMISSION
IN CISALPINE GAUL ETC.
TRANSALPINE GAUL

HE CROSSED RUBICON BEFORE
THIS DATE JAN 19, 49 BC
(~ Jan 10, 49 BC)

Actually 2-28-49 BC (~ 3/1/49 BC)

49 BC Caesar overran Italy

Defeated Pompey's army
at Pharsalus.

Pursued Pompey to Alexandria

46 BC Defeated Pompeian force
at Thapsus, Africa

49BC

Decimus Junius Brutus
commanded the fleet at
Massilia in the Civil War

(Killed Caesar)

Jan 10, 49 BC

Caesar led his one Legion
(He sent to Gaul for more) across
the RUBICON into Italy proper

Jan. 49 BC

It is certain that Caesar acted with great moderation even sending to Italy two of his legions which the Senate declared were needed for the war in the East, but which, as he had foreseen, were instead placed in Camp at CAPUA.

In Jan 49 BC the decisive step was taken. The Senate ordered Caesar

to lay down his command on pain of being
proclaimed a public enemy. The
tribunes of the people, Antony and
Quintus Cassius, who had in vain
entreated their veto, fled to him.

Cassius with a single legion crossed
the Rubicon & civil war was begun

Jan. 49 BC

Caesar crossed the Rubicon with his 11th legion. His other 10 legions were too far away.

In 60 days, almost without bloodshed he was master of Italy - the Peninsula
Jan, Feb 49 BC

H9BC ~~over~~

Turning to Spain, in three months he dispersed the armies of Pompey's lieutenants there.

499C

In three months without
striking a blow, he was master
of Italy and Pompey, with a
small force barely escaped from
BRUNDISIUM across the ADRIATIC

He secured Sicily and
Sardinia through his
lieutenants. He crossed the
Pyrenees into Spain and in a brief

Campaign of only 40 days, perhaps the most brilliant in all his career, extricated himself from apparent certain destruction, and forced the surrender of the entire opposing army. All Spain now declared for him. On his way back he received the submission of Malaga (Marsilla). Eleven days were spent in Rome in administrative work.

49 BC

Age 51

Caesar crossed Rubicon, Civil War began. He occupied Italy.

The Battle of ILLERDA was the
Nearer Spain was won.

Massilia surrendered.

Caesar was made dictator
for 1st time.

Jan. 19, 49 BC

Marc Antony and C. Cassius Longinus fled to Caesar & the senate expelled them). Caesar assembled his army and asked for the support of the soldiers against the Senate. The army called for action, and on Jan. 19, 49 BC Caesar crossed the RUBICON, the stream bounding his province, to enter Italy. Civil

was not begun

August
49 BC

DURANT

After securing Rome, Caesar led an army to Spain, partly to ensure the renewal of its grain exports to Italy; partly to forestall a rear attack when he marched to meet Pompey. In SPAIN, as in Gaul, he made serious blunders in strategy. For a time his outnumbered army faced starvation and defeat; but, as usual, he redeemed himself by brilliant improvisation and personal bravery. By altering the course

of a river he turned blockade to counterblockade; he waited patiently for the entrapped army to surrender, though his troops fretted for action; at last the Pompeians gave in, and all Spain came over to Caesar. Returning toward Italy by land, he found his way blocked at Masselles by an army under Lucius DOMITIUS, whom he had captured and released at CORFINIUM.

Aug. 49 BC

A lightning Campaign secured Spain for Caesar and he then crossed to Greece.

At DYRRHACHIUM (DURAZZO)
he suffered a loss.

49BC - 47BC

CASSIUS

QUINTUS CASSIUS LONGINUS d 45BC

He and ANTONY as tribunes in 49BC, vetoed the attempts of the senate to deprive Julius Caesar of his army. When the senate overrode the tribunes on Jan. 7 49BC; Cassius and Antony fled to Caesar who crossed the Rubicon and began the civil war. After Caesar's triumph, Cassius was given (47BC) a post in northern Spain. There was a rebellion against him, and Caesar had to come from Italy to put it down. Cassius died in a shipwreck (45BC)

49BC

Caesar's lieutenant was
TREBONIUS against
Marseilles

Caesar again demanded an interview with Pompey and designated BRINDISI for the meeting. Caesar put floats into the harbor to prevent Pompey from attacking. As a countermeasure Pompey filled large freighters with armed three-story towers. He drove the freighters against Caesar's works. Caesar abandoned all attempts at negotiations and concentrated on war. Pompey & his troops left the harbor and escaped to Asia.

Caesar proceeded to Spain

49 BC

Mark Antony was tribune.
He later commanded Caesar's
left wing at PHARSALLUS (48 BC)

49 BC

Aug 49 BC Lightning Campaign

In Spain AFRANIUS, ^{received Spain.} an officer of Pompey's almost conquered Caesar in a battle at LERIDA, because Caesar lost important bridges in a rain storm and could not attack or retreat. But he was ultimately able to cross the river and attack.

There was a naval battle at Massilles, in which Caesar's fleet vanquished the enemy. Caesar forced AFRANIUS'S army up a hill

& cut off their food supply. Some of the
enemy soldiers deserted to Caesar's camp
but there was a fierce battle, which
Caesar won, taking Afranius's army
and releasing the soldiers to return to
their own homes. BRUTUS led Caesar's fleet
against the Massilians and Marseilles. Captulated
by Brutus, CURIO, (Caesar's general) went to Africa
to fight Pompey's forces under VARUS, but took
too small an army. Caesar's legions were badly
defeated. Many were killed. CURIO was killed
on the battlefield. Caesar maintained control
of Italy & Europe while Pompey's forces
gathered strength in Africa.

49 BC

After an election in which Caesar's enemies were placed in control, Caesar's friends & members of the tribune came to Caesar at RAVENNA. In Rome, POMPEY and his friends divided control of the Roman Empire. All thoughts of the people, sacred and secular, were taken away. On hearing this, Caesar addressed his troops & told them of the wrong done him. They promised to defend him & the liberty of the Roman citizens. ROSCIUS &

LUCIUS CAESAR came to Caesar at RIMINI,
where he had advanced with his soldiers
(one legion - rest were in Gaul) & entreated
him to disband his Army for the sake
of unity within the State. Caesar asked
the messengers to request a conference for
Caesar with POMPEY. They did, but POMPEY
refused to see Caesar until he disbanded his
Army. Caesar took several towns around
RIMINI. One of POMPEY's Generals had taken
GUBBIO. Caesar sent several cohorts there
under charge of CURIO. Pompey's men
withdrew & the townspeople cheered Caesar's
troops.

49BC

Caesar crosses Rubicon to
start civil war 1-19-49BC
("Alea jacta est")

49 BC 1-19-49 BC

Caesar crossed Rubicon

FEB 49 BC

JAN. 49 BC MAR 49 BC [CAESAR CROSSES RUBICON (1-19-49)]

Plainly Caesar had not made preparation for civil war. He had only one legion with him in CISALPINE GAUL. The other 10 (an irresistible force) were far distant.

But the Senate at last made him choose between civil war and ruin both to himself and to all noble hopes for the Roman world. Promptly he chose war & in Jan. 49 BC he led his one legion into Italy. A Roman proconsul was strictly forbidden by law to bring an army into Italy; and the story goes as Caesar crossed the RUBICON, he exclaimed "The die is

cost!" He never again looked back. With audacious
rapidity he moved directly upon the much larger
forces that ponderous Pompey was mustering
slowly; and in 60 days; (Nov 49 BC) almost without
blood, he was master of the peninsula

APR
MAY 49 BC
JUNE

SPAIN & GREECE

Pompey still controlled most of the empire; but Caesar held the capital and the advantage of Italy's central position. Turning to Spain, in three months he dispersed the armies of Pompey's lieutenants there.

49 BC → 48 BC

Caesar was appointed Dictator

49BC

Caesar marched to OSIMO. The people let him in the town & Pompey's forces fled. News of this created panic in Rome, where POMPEY's government was sitting. From OSIMO Caesar moved swiftly through the entire region of PICE NUM. He was provided with supplies and welcomed by all the towns. Caesar surrounded the town of SULMO, then the town of CORFINIUM. He forced those towns to surrender & absorbed POMPEY's

cohort into his own army. He did not punish in any way those in the town who had conspired against him.

49-31 B.C.

End of the Roman Republic
Julius Caesar returned with his
army from Gaul.

Feb 49 B.C. - He is proclaimed dictator
for life.

3-15-44 B.C. He was assassinated
Octavian and Mark Antony shared power
after defeating the Army of Brutus &
Cassius - Caesar's killers.

Antony married Cleopatra (divorcing

his wife - the sister of Augustus. Octavian
& the Senate declared war.

Antony is defeated - Battle of
ACTIUM in 31 BC

1812 Dates J-BK

49 BC

Rome

Caesar Crossed the RUBICON

49-4682

Civil War in Rome. There
was a difference of 3 mos between
seasons and the Cal.

49BC

Caesar enfranchised the whole
of Italian Gaul. i.e. They
received full Roman Citizenship

JAN. 10, 49 BC

To avoid war, Caesar made one last offer to lay down his command if Pompey would also. This was again refused and on Jan. 10, 49 BC Caesar crossed the RUBICON R., the river that separated his province from Italy and the CIVIL WAR began.

Early 49 BC

Caesar moved with lightning rapidly down the east coast of Italy. He took PICENUM and CORFINIUM while Pompey withdrew his entire force to BRUNDISIUM (Heel of the boot) and sailed to Greece. Almost overnight Caesar became the master of Italy. But he was not in an enviable position. Pompey controlled SPAIN on one side of Italy & secured a stable base on the other.

side in Greece. In addition Pompey controlled
the sea. Caesar was virtually surrounded.

49 BC

Returning from Spain, Caesar held the dictatorship for 11 days in Early Dec. 49 BC, long enough to get himself elected consul and then set out for Greece in pursuit of Pompey

Middle 49 BC & Fall.

After Pompey left Caesar set out
at once for Spain and pacified
that Province.

Mar. 49 BC

Caesar proceeded to Brundisium
where he besieged Pompey until
Pompey fled with his fleet to
Greece

End of 49 BC

DURANT

Caesar joined the troops and fleet that his
aids had collected at BRUNDISIUM. A winter
crossing of the ADRIATIC by an army was
in those days unheard of, the 12 vessels at
his disposal could carry over only a third
of his 60,000 men at one time, and Pompey's
superior squadrons patrolled all islands
and harbors along the opposite coast.
Nevertheless, Caesar set sail and crossed to

EPICURUS with 20,000 men. On their way back to Italy, his ships were wrecked. Wondering what delayed the remainder of his army, Caesar tried to recross in a small ship. The sailors rowed out against the surf and were nearly drowned. Caesar, descending amid their terror, encouraged them with the possibly legendary exhortation: "Fear not; you carry Caesar and his fortune." But wind and wave tossed the boat back upon the shore, and Caesar had to abandon the attempt.

Pompey had assembled a large fleet from Asia and borrowed large sums from the various potentates of Asia and Syria. But Caesar transported his men & supplies from BRINDISI & landed in Asia. He sent a message to Pompey asking again for a peace conference. Pompey refused to accept and his army panicked, many deserting to their homes. Pompey's fleet was unable to reach the mainland and in many areas his men were starving. He

asked for a truce only to force Caesar to release his
blockade, and Caesar, perceiving this, went on
with his plan for war. Caesar waited for ships
from Rome. MARK ANTONY came from Rome
to aid Caesar. Pompey planned to ambush Antony's
forces as they marched to join Caesar, but Antony was
informed of the plan and kept his men in camp
until Caesar had joined him. SCIPIO was notified
of Antony's arrival by Pompey and brought his forces
out of Syria to join Pompey. Pompey's army was down
in the lowlands and Caesar with mountains. Caesar
built dikes to prevent the clear mountain water from
reaching Pompey. Pompey's army was forced to charge
uphill because his men were starving. Due to
poor planning in Caesar's army they successfully split the army
in 2 killing many men. Caesar withdrew to Brundisium to his ships.

49BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Caesar was dictator of Rome for 11 days
then he was CONSUL for 48BC

49 BC

When the situation between Pompey and Caesar became critical, Antony and another tribune Quinctus Cassius Longinus, ~~was~~ vetoed the bill to deprive Caesar of his army & fled to him.

1/19 Caesar crossed Rubicon

49BC

Mark Antony became Tribune

Jan. 19, 49BC

Caesar crossed the Rubicon

49 BC

Pothinus & Achillas, the chief ministers of ~~Egypt~~ fomented a rebellion in Syria and Cleopatra was expelled to Syria in 49 BC leaving the ministers to rule in the name of the young king Ptolemy (married to his sister Cleopatra VII)

CORFINIUM resisted briefly, then surrendered, Caesar protected it from sack by his soldiers, freed all captured officers, and sent to Pompey's camp the money and baggage that LABIENUS had left behind. Though almost penniless, he refrained from confiscating those estates of his opponents that fell into his hands - a characteristically wise measure, which won to neutrality most of the middle class. It would be his policy, he announced, to consider all

neutralized his friends. At every new advance he tried again for reconciliation. He sent a message to LENTULUS begging him to use his consular influence for peace. In a letter to Cicero he offered to retire to private life and leave the field to Pompey, provided he should be allowed to live in security. Cicero labored to effect a compromise, but found his logic helpless before the rival dogmatism of the revolution.

49BC

DURANT

Though his forces still far outnumbered Caesar's, Pompey withdrew with them from the capital, and a disorderly stream of aristocrats followed him, leaving their wives and children to CAESAR's mercy. Rejecting every overture of peace, Pompey declared that he would consider as an enemy any senator who did not abandon Rome and join his camp. The majority of the Senate remained in Rome, and vacillating Cicero, despising Pompey's vacillations

divided himself among his rural estates. Pompey marched in Brundisium and ferried his troops across the Adriatic. He knew that his undisciplined army needed further training before it could stand up to Caesar's legions; meanwhile, he hoped, the Roman fleet under his control would starve Italy into destroying his rival.

49 BC

DURANT

To secure the grain supply upon which Italy's life depended, he sent the impetuous CURIO with 2 legions to take Sicily, Cato surrendered the island and withdrew to Africa; CURIO pursued him with the recklessness of REGULUS, gave battle prematurely, was defeated, and died in action, mourning not his own death, but the injury he had done to Caesar.

49BC

M. A. Anthony was Tribune
at Rome.

Summer 49 BC

Cæsar crossed Pyrenees into Spain after first securing Sicily and Sardinia through his lieutenant

In a brief campaign of 40 days, in perhaps the most brilliant in all his career, extricated himself from apparently certain destruction and forced the surrender of the entire opposing army. All

Spain now declared for him

On his way back he received
the submission of Marseilles (Marseille)

He spent 11 days in Rome in
administrative work

H9BC

Gaius Corninius Rebilus was
one of Caesar's generals in Italy
49 BC

49 BC

Pompey led Caesar's fleet
against a second unsuccessful
attack by the Marseillans and
Marseille capitulated to Pompey.
Cicero, one of Caesar's officers went
to fight Pompey's forces under the
leadership of VARUS. Cicero took
too small an army. Caesar's
legions (under Cicero) were badly
defeated. Cicero was killed in the
battles.

Caesar maintained control in
Italy & Europe while Pompey's
forces gained strength in Africa

In Spain, Afranius, an officer of Pompey's almost conquered Caesar in a battle at LERIDA, because Caesar lost important bridges in a rainstorm and could not attack or retreat. But he was ultimately able to cross the river and attack. There was a naval battle at Marseille; Caesar's fleet vanquished the enemy. Caesar forced Afranius's army up

up a hill & cut off their food supply.
Some soldiers deserted to Caesar's camp. There
was a fierce battle; Caesar won, taking
Afranius's army and releasing the
soldiers to return to their own
homes.

49 BC

Caesar again demanded a meeting with Pompey in Brundisii.

Caesar put floats into harbor to prevent Pompey from attacking. Pompey filled large freighters with armed 3-story towers. Drove the freighters against Caesar's works. Caesar abandoned negotiation. Pompey and his troops escaped to Asia. Caesar proceeded to Spain.

49 BC

Caesar's legal term was not over till ~~the~~ 49 BC., but the Senate & Pompey were against him. Caesar offered to resign if Pompey would also resign. Consuls refused to have letter read in Senate. Pompey's Army was near Rome. They decided to compel Caesar to disband his Army at a specific date. Caesar's friends came

from Rome to Ravenna. Caesar told
his troops are legion with him
ROSCIUS and LUCIUS Caesar (Caesar's officers)
came to him at Rimini where he & his
legion had advanced & entreated
Caesar to disband for the sake of unity
within the State. Caesar asked the messengers
to request a conference with Pompey. He
refused. Caesar took several turns
around Rimini. He sent several
cohorts in charge of Curio to Subbio.
Pompey's men withdrew & Subbio hailed
Caesar's

~~Jan 1, -48 = Jan 1, 49 BC~~ *Aslennues*

$$(6664 - 2000)(365.25) = 1703526$$

Jan 6, 49 BC

(some say Jan 11)

On the night of Jan 6, 49 BC
Caesar with one legion
crossed the Rubicon from his
province to Italy.

49 BC

Caesar marched on Rome
with one legion causing
Pompey to flee to Greece.

49 BC

Six weeks after Jan 6, Caesar
was before Corfinium where he
was joined by another legion
from Gaul

Caesar's men were in mountains.

Pompey's were in swamplands. Caesar built dams to prevent the Clae mountain water from reaching Pompey. Pompey's army was forced to charge uphill because the men were starving. Due to a sudden panic among Caesar's soldiers, they (Pompey) were successful in splitting Caesar's forces in two and killing many men. Caesar withdrew & spoke to soldiers to uplift their morale.

Jan. 10, 49 BC

DURANT

On Jan 10, 49 BC, Caesar led one legion across the Rubicon - the southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul. He is reported to have said - "the die is cast" (*lacta est alea*). It seemed an act of folly, for the remaining nine legions of his army were still distant in Gaul and could not reach him for weeks to come; while Pompey had 10 legions, or 60,000 troops, authority to levy as many more as he pleased,

and funds to arm and feed them. Caesar's Twelfth
Legion joined him at PICENUM, the Eighth at
CORFINUM. He formed 3 legions more from
prisoners, volunteers, and levies upon the
population. He had little difficulty in getting
recruits; Italy had not forgotten the Social
War (88 BC), and now in Caesar a champion
of Italian rights; one by one its cities opened
their gates to him. Some turned out en masse
to welcome him. "The towns," wrote Cicero "salute
him as a God."

49 BC

DURANT

Caesar crosses Rubicon and
takes Rome

Cicero spoke for the proposal of keeping only 2 legions, and Pompey agreed to it; but the Consul LENTULUS intervened and drove Caesar's lieutenants, Curius and Antony, from the senate house. After a long debate the reluctant Senate, persuaded by LENTULUS, CATO, & MARCELLUS, gave Pompey orders and powers to 'see that no harm should come to the state' - the Roman phrase for dictatorship and martial law.

Cæsar hesitated more than was his wont.
Legally the Senate was right, he had no authority
to name the conditions under which he would re-
sign his command. He knew that civil war might
bring Gaul to revolt and Italy to ruin. But to
yield was to surrender the Empire to incompetency
and reaction. Amid his deliberations he learned that
one of his nearest friends and ablest lieutenants,
TITUS LABIENUS had gone over to Pompey. He
summoned the soldiers of his favorite 13th Legion
and laid the situation before them.

49BC

(Address to Troops)

DURANT

(7)

Caesar hailed his favorite 13th Legion. His first word was to them: COMMILITONES — "fellow soldiers." They who had seen him share their hardships and pains, who had had to complain that he risked himself too readily, recognized his right to use this word; he had always addressed them so rather than with the curt MILITES! of less gracious Commanders. Most of his men came from CISALPINE GAUL, to which he had extended Roman citizenship;

they knew that the Senate had refused to recognize this grant and that one senator had flogged a
Caelpine Gaul just to show his contempt for
Caesar's enfranchisement; it was illegal to flog a
Roman citizen. They had learned to respect Caesar
even, in their rough manly way, to love him during
their many campaigns. He had been severe with
courage and discipline, but he had been lenient
with their human faults, had winked at their usual
escapades, had spared them unnecessary dangers,
had saved them by skilful generalship, had
doubled their pay, and had spread his spoils
among them handsomely.

493C

(address to troops)

DURANT

②

He told them of his proposals to the Senate and how these had been received, he reminded them that an idle and corrupt aristocracy was unfit to give Rome order, justice and prosperity. Would they follow him? Not one refused. When he told them that he had no money with which to pay them they emptied their savings into his treasury.

Jan. 7, 49 BC.

The senate overrode the tribunes ANTONY AND CASSIUS who had vetoed the law demanding Caesar give up his army

This law was probably illegal since Caesar's original mandate was to last till March 49, BC

March 1, 49 BC

DURANT

Caesar's term as governor of Gaul
was officially over.

Jan. 11 49 B.C

Caesar crossed the little Rubicon River.

49 BC

Gaius Caesar, at his first entry into Rome during the Civil War withdrew from the treasury 15,000 pounds weight of gold bullion, 30,000 pounds weight in uncoined silver and 30,000,000 sesterces

JAN 11 49BC

Caesar crossed Rubicon
and marched to Rome

49BC

An AS was a small Copper Coin
16 ASSES = 1 Denarius

A soldier in the ranks was
paid by Julius Caesar at the
rate of 225 denarius a
year, + food + clothes + lodging

A teacher with 30 pupils got 15 Denarii

a month w 180 denarii a year + pay
for his own food, clothes, and lodging.

A free Roman with a wife
& support needed at least
250 denarii/year.

JAN. 10 49 A C

Caesar precipitated civil war by leading his army (one legion) across the Rubicon into Italy proper.

Caesar's veteran army soon overran Italy, forcing the unprepared Pompey to withdraw to Greece.

49BC

Caesar was Dictator.

49 BC

Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Cruss
was consul 49 BC.

A violent opponent of Caesar, he
was killed in Egypt soon
after Pompey's murder.

MARCH 16, 1949

DURANT

Caesar entered Rome unresisted and unarmed, having left his troops in near-by towns. He proclaimed a general amnesty and restored municipal administration and social order. The tribune convoked the Senate; Caesar asked it to name him dictator, but he refused. He asked it to send envoys to Pompey to negotiate peace, but it refused. He sought funds from the national Treasury; the tribune LUCIUS

METELLUS tarried his way, but yielded when Caesar remarked that it was harder for him to utter threats than to execute them. Henceforth he made free use of the state's money; but with unscrupulous impartiality he deposited in the Treasury the booty from his later campaigns. Then he returned to his soldiers, and prepared to meet the THREE Armies that the POMPEIANS were organizing in Greece, Africa, and Spain.

49 BC

Caesar's enemies CATO & SCIPIO

turned Pompey against Caesar even though he had once been Caesar's son-in-law. (Pompey was married to Caesar's daughter - till her death). After an election in which Caesar's enemies were again in control, Caesar's friends and members of the tribune came to Caesar at Brundisium. In Rome, Pompey's friends divided control of the Roman Empire. All rights of the people sacred and secular

were taken away. On hearing this, Caesar addressed his troops (one Legion) & told them of the wrongs done to him. They promised to defend him and the liberty of the Roman citizens. ROSCIUS & LUCIUS CAESAR came to Caesar at Rimini where he had advanced with his legion and entreated Caesar to disband his soldiers for the sake of unity within the State. Caesar asked the messengers to request a conference with Caesar & Pompey. They did, but Pompey refused to see Caesar until he disbanded his army. He then took several towns around RIMINI.

49BC

After Rimini, Caesar heard that one of Pompey's generals had taken GURBIO but that the triumphs were for Caesar, so he sent several cohorts there under the charge of CURIO. Pompey's men withdrew and the triumphs cheered Caesar's troops.

Caesar marched on OSIMO. The people let him in the town and Pompey's forces fled. News of this created panic in Rome, where Pompey's government was

sitting. From OSIMO Caesar moved swiftly
through the entire region of PICENUM. He was
provided with supplies and welcomed by
all the towns, Caesar surrounded the town
of SULMO and then the town of CORFINIUM.
He forced these towns to surrender & then
absorbed Pompey's cohorts into his own Army.
He did not punish in any way those in
the town who had conspired against him.

49 → 46 BC

Second Civil War

a) Cause — The Senate demanded Caesar give up his army. This he refused to do.

Caesar restored quiet in Rome, and then carried his reforms into Spain.

In the meantime, he had a fleet built and then with this pursued Pompey to Greece

498c

Chap 26-50 Caesar's Civil War

Caesar again demanded an interview with Pompey and designated Brindisi for the meeting. Caesar put floats into the harbor to prevent Pompey from attacking. As a countermeasure Pompey filled large freighters with armed 3 story towers. He drove the freighters against Caesar's works. Caesar decided to abandon all attempts at negotiation.

& concentrated on War. He resigned himself to the prospect of one Roman Army against another Roman Army.

Pompey & his troops left for Asia.
Caesar, then proceeded to Spain.

49BC

Caesar proceeded to Spain.

AFRANIUS, an officer of Pompey's, almost conquered Caesar at the BATTLE OF LERIDA, because Caesar had lost important bridges in a rainstorm & could not attack or retreat. But he was ultimately able to cross the river and attack.

There was a naval battle at MARSEILLES in which Caesar's fleet vanquished the enemy. Caesar forced AFRANIUS'S

Army up a hill & cut off their food
supply. Some of the soldiers deserted to
Caesar's Camp, but there was a fierce
battle, which Caesar won, taking AFRA & VSO
Army & releasing the soldiers to return
to their own homes.

49 BC

In Spain:

Brutus led Caesar's fleet against a 3rd unsuccessful attack by the MASSILIANS, and Massella capitulated to Brutus. CURIO, one of Caesar's generals went to Africa to fight Pompey's forces under the leadership of TARRUS. Curio underestimated his opponent & took too small an army. Caesar's legions were badly defeated. Many of the men were killed & others

taken prisoner. Curio was killed on the
battlefield.

Caesar maintained control of Italy
& Europe while Pompey's forces gathered
strength in Africa.

49-48 BC

Book III of Caesar's "Civil War")

Pompey had assembled a large fleet from Asia & borrowed large sums from various potentates of Asia & Syria. But Caesar transported his men & supplies from Brindisi & landed in Asia. He sent a message to Pompey, again asking for a peace conference. Pompey refused to accept & his army panicked, many of the men deserting to their homes.

Pompey's fleet was unable to reach the
mainland & in many areas his men
were starving. He asked for a truce - to
face Caesar to remove his blockade, and
Caesar perceiving this, went on with his
plans for war. Mark Antony came from Rome
with more ships, supplies, & men to aid Cicer
Pompey planned an ambush, but Antony was
informed of this & kept his men in camp
until Caesar had joined him. Scipio was notified
of Antony's arrival by Pompey & brought his forces
and of Syria to join Pompey for the battle
of D

Jan, Feb, Mar 49 BC

In 3 months, without striking a blow, Caesar was master of Italy and Pompey, with a small force, barely escaped from Brundisium. Brundisium, across the Adriatic

Jan. 49 BC

The Senate ordered Caesar to lay down his command on pain of being proclaimed a public enemy.

The Tribunes of the people: Antony and Quintus Cassius, who had in vain interposed their veto, fled to him.

Caesar with a single legion,

Crossed the RUBICON and civil War was
begun

49 BC → 46 BC

Roman Civil War
Battle of Pharsalus 48 BC

C493e

Julius Caesar went from
Rome to Rhodes

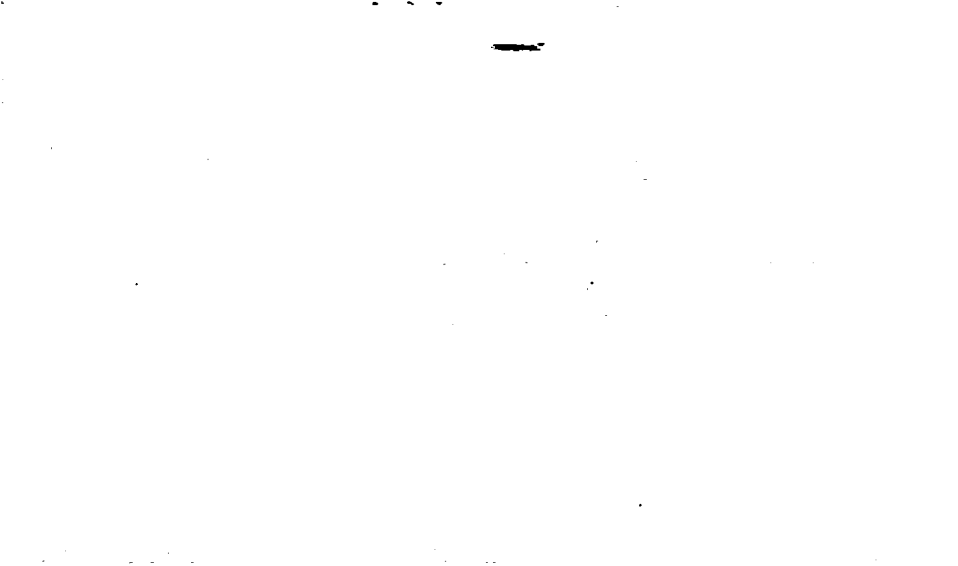
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49 BC

J. Caesar had emerged triumphant, parlaying his command of western legions into civil dictatorship

Gaius Octavius, mother was a niece of Julius Caesar



49 BC

Civil War between Caesar and Pompey.
Pompey was defeated.
Caesar dictator.

Mar 1, 49 BC.

This was the legal date
for the expiration of Caesar's term
in office

49 BC

Caesar aided Cleopatra VII
of Egypt.

Caesar acquired the title
of DICTATOR

After 50 BC

CELTS

End of the La Tène era
on the Continent

49 BC

CELT5

A final resolution of the Senate declares Caesar to be a public enemy. He crosses the Rubicon and defeats Pompey in a three-year civil war.

49 BCE

Paul returned to Jerusalem

This is the date of the
APOSTOLIC COUNCIL.

49-33 BC

YUANDI was Emperor of China

49 BC

After being instructed by the Senate to lay down his command, (Pompey would not), Caesar crossed the RUBICON, which was the beginning of the Roman Civil War (49-45)

49 BC

After a short but difficult campaign, Caesar was successful in Spain and finally could plan to defeat Pompey in Greece.

49 BC

After his initial victories, Caesar was appointed dictator. He held this office 11 days long enough to supervise the consular elections for 48 BC in which he was elected Consul for 48 BC.

MAR 1, 49BC

Caesar's command in Gaul should have legally expired on this date.

48 BC

Caesar withdrew to the interior of Asia. At the decisive battle, weeks later, Pompeians were overconfident and fanciful. Caesar's army broke into Pompey's camp and Pompey fled to Egypt.

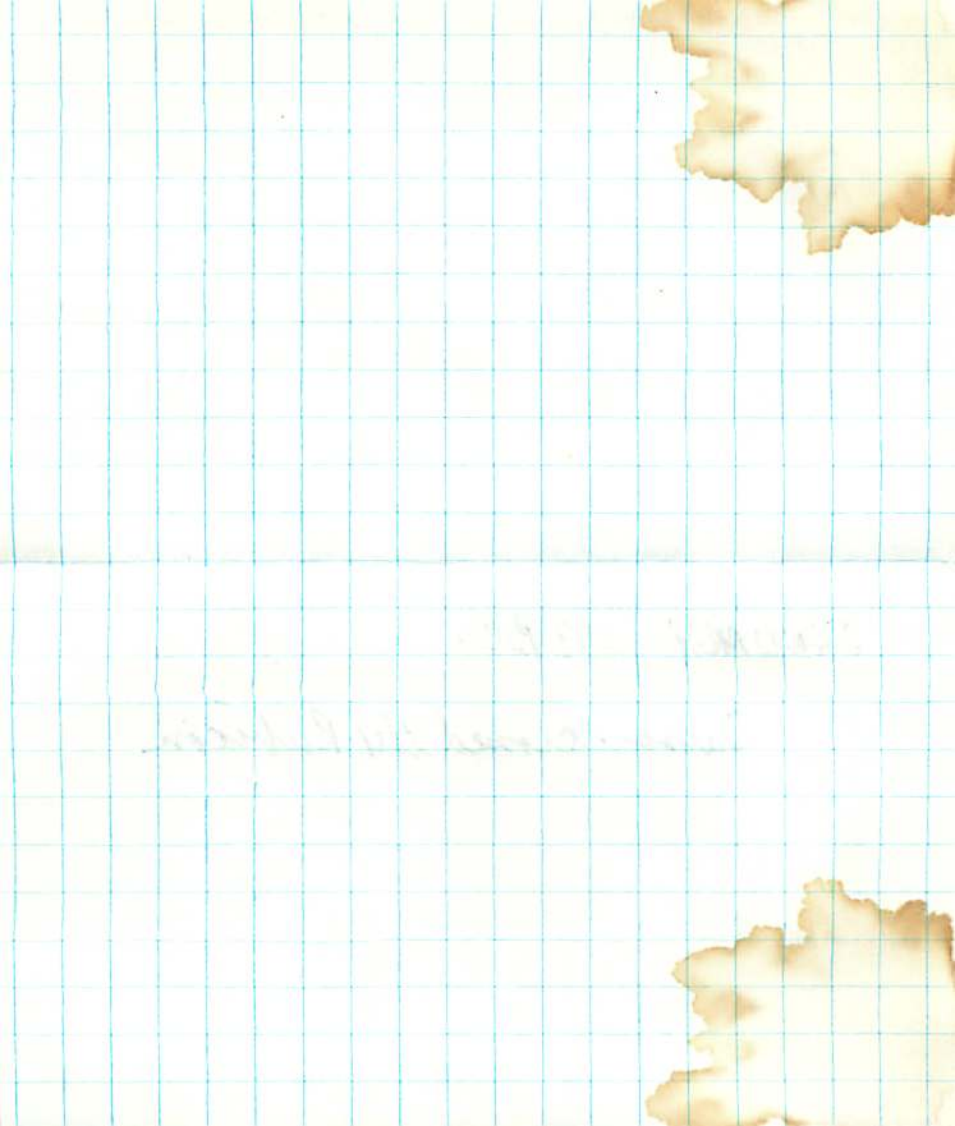
Caesar closed his approach to prevent him from securing new soldiers and arms.

Pompey was assassinated by

the generals of PTOLEMY's Army.
Caesar followed to Alexandria, where
he tried to settle an inheritance
quarrel between CLEOPATRA VII
and her brother PTOLEMY. Ptolemy's
forces marched on Caesar in Alexandria
and thus started the Alexandrine
War.

JANUARY 49 BC.

Caesar crossed the Rubicon



developed their own successful methods of fighting on horseback. The rich PARTHIANS wore heavy protective armor, and their horses were likewise armored. The horses had to be huge to carry the weight of rider and armor. By the time of Cressus, this cavalry had become very much like the medieval knights with their helmets, coats of mail, and metal greaves; they carried long heavy spears like the medieval lance. Since they rode without stirrups, they had no thigh armor, for this would have prevented them from

490C

Rome Civil War 490C

540C Julius died (his daughter)

During the Gallic campaigns ^{Pompey's wife} Caesar doubtless followed closely the confused political situation at Rome. The program arranged at LUCCA was carried out. Pompey and Cressus were duly elected consuls for 55 BC, after considerable rioting in which Caesar's soldiers who had been sent home on leave probably played their part. After the Senate refused to act, a bill carried through the assembly granting Pompey a

pro-consular command in Spain, and to CRASSUS one in SYRIA. After his consulship Pompey stayed near Rome waiting for something to turn up.

Crassus was so impatient to get military glory which would match that of Caesar that he set off for the East in great haste, determined to make war on the PARTHIANS and conquer the rich valley of the TIGRIS and EUPHRATES. The PARTHIANS, who were of SCYTHIAN or Iranian origin, had torn that region and Media from the weakened SELEUCID EMPIRE early in the 2nd century BC. Later in that century they had turned back a great wave of invaders from central Asia. They did little to build up a new civilization but took over the Hellenistic civilization which they found there. The Greek cities within the Parthian empire kept their local autonomy and their civilization much as they had earlier.

The Parthian rulers collected heavy toll from the oriental trade that used two main roads over their territory. A military people, they

reached the right spot (CARRIAE) the enemy turned and struck; before the Romans could form a square, the Parthians were on them. The heavy cavalry drove in the light-armed Roman auxiliaries and then the hail of arrows began. Some used direct fire, others high trajectory and the legionaries could not ward off all the arrows with their shields. Crassus' son, who had served with Caesar, might have saved the day, but the horsemen rode him down. The Romans now lost confidence and thought only of flight -

getting a good grip on their horses. There ②
cavalrymen were Parthian aristocrats. The poorer men also fought on horseback, but wore little armor, used bows and arrows, and rode light, fast horses. They were especially skilled in shooting backwards while pretending flight. The Parthians did not place much dependence on infantry. The Romans had met the Parthian military forces in Armenia and had beaten them; hence they esteemed them lightly.

Crossus was fearful that his troops would win victory almost too easily; but this was unlikely, for he got poor recruits for his army and he had no gift for managing them. Crossus had a genius for money-making but none for war, and he was to meet an opponent more skilled in military strategy. The Parthian leader saw the great weakness of his 10,000 horse archers - they might run out of ammunition - and he provided a special corps of 1,000 Arabian camels to carry a huge reserve supply of arrows.

The first year Crossus pushed into northern Mesopotamia and then returned to Syria where he looted the Jewish temple of its treasures. The following spring he set out eastward into flat country where his forces were at a great disadvantage. For one thing, ample water supplies were lacking. Furthermore, he had 28,000 troops but few horsemen. The Parthian army of about 11,000 apparently retreated, and Crossus followed. When he

Pompey and the Senate were at Rome and in a position to make laws against him. ^{Caesar} He kept several tribunes in his pay so they could veto hostile moves, but his enemies had the initiative.

Caesar was fairly safe until his pro-consular term expired in March, 49 B.C. If he then returned to Rome as a private citizen without an army, his bitter enemies were likely to attack him - CATO made it clear that he intended to prosecute him for treason.

③ they would not face the deadly arrows again. The next day they were led astray by a false guide, and, as a result, Crassus and nearly all his troops were slaughtered. Rome had lost a whole army in this terrible disaster. For thirty years the Parthians kept the eagles taken from the defeated legions.

The death of Crassus was likely to break the alliance between Caesar and Pompey, for they were already rivals. Pompey's wife, Julia,

had done much to keep them friendly, but she died in 54 BC. Caesar offered to marry Pompey's daughter, but Pompey refused and their estrangement grew. Rome was in a state of anarchy. Brawls and riots occurred frequently and were so serious that no Consuls at all were elected in 54 BC nor until the middle of 53 BC and neither praetors nor consuls were elected for 52 BC. In January ^{52 BC} when C. CLODIUS was killed, such riots broke out that the Senate appealed to Pompey, making him sole Consul. ^{52 BC} He restored order with his troops. He was now practically dictator, for he ruled Italy and Spain through his lieutenants and was grain censor as well as sole consul; the Senate depended upon him. His vanity was greatly flattered. He hoped to remain in this high position by constitutional means, but he feared Caesar would want a similar or even higher position when he returned from Gaul. The Senate believed it could manage Pompey, but it feared Caesar. The latter was at a great disadvantage, for

fled from Italy to Greece where they began to collect a large army. Caesar now controlled Italy, but, except for recently conquered in Gaul, the rest of the empire was against him. Pompey had full control of the sea and his agents were even trying to win Gaul. At the time Caesar had the best army, but if he waited too long, Pompey would have the advantage, for his control of the empire would provide ample financial resources and plenty

CIVIL WARS 49-45 BC

(4)

Hence Caesar wanted to stay in Gaul and run for the Consulship without a personal canvass, for, duly elected and actually Consul he would feel safe. Caesar was still popular at home, and he had many friends all over Italy. Furthermore, he had a large army which had been hardened in the Gallic wars and which he knew was so devoted to

him that it would follow wherever he might lead. But he did not want to bring his troops into Italy contrary to law unless he was forced to. He offered to give up TRANSALPINE GAUL and most of his legions if he could keep his nearest province until installed as consul at home in 48 (if elected). Finally, however, the Senate ruled he must retire at the end of his term. The tribunes vetoed this, whereupon the Senate declared martial law to override their veto, and the tribunes fled to Caesar. Now asserting that the Senate had violated the constitution he crossed the Rubicon ^{49 BC} E., the boundary of his province, and marched southward with only one legion; the rest were far away. And, even at top speed, could not reach him for some time.

As Caesar moved southward he made friends by his leniency. When he reached Rome, he seized the government treasury and supplied himself with money. Pompey and his senatorial allies

had his chance at PHARSALUS (in Northern Greece). Pompey had nearly double the numbers that Caesar commanded and greatly superior cavalry but 2 of Pompey's legions had fought in Gaul under Caesar. Pompey planned to have his cavalry defeat Caesar's and then strike at the rear of the legions. When Caesar saw the danger, he detached a special reserve of 8 veteran cohorts, telling them that victory depended on them and ordering

(5)
of recruits. Furthermore, Pompey had many capable officers - one of Caesar's ablest lieutenants in the Gallic wars had gone over to his side. Caesar lacked really competent subordinates. Although his own genius was supreme, and his soldiers were brave, experienced, and devotedly loyal to him, he could not be everywhere at once. His less capable lieutenants were very likely to be defeated in his absence.

Caesar saw that speed was essential. He

could operate on inside lines, and he planned to attack his enemies separately and defeat them one by one. He struck first at Spain and defeated the Pompeian forces there. ~~THE~~ West was now his. However, the control of the empire was to be decided in the East. Caesar had only a dozen warships against a huge fleet under Pompey's orders, and it was midwinter. Nevertheless he crossed the Adriatic with 7 legions on January fifth, and sent his transports back for more.

After several months delay he tried to blockade Pompey at DYRRHACHIUM. It seems strange that Pompey, with an army double the size of Caesar's, should allow himself to be blockaded there. However, he finally broke the blockade and Caesar had to withdraw.

What Caesar wanted was a decisive battle. Pompey's associates from the Senate insisted upon it and finally Pompey consented, knowing that it had to be fought sooner or later. Hence Caesar

However, with help from Asia, he finally won.

Caesar was soon called elsewhere, for Pompey's lieutenants were still active. Antony controlled Italy in Caesar's interest. He went next to Syria and then Asia Minor, where he won a victory over the king of Pontus.

It was just after this that he sent his famous message: Veni, vidi, vici. He restored order at home and won his

(6)
them not to hurl their spears but to hold them for stabbing to repel the cavalry. Caesar's horse fell back, but the special cohorts sprang forward, prodding the enemy horses. Caesar's men could not be ridden down and Pompey's cavalry fled. The 8 cohorts now charged and outflanked Pompey's legions which had stood firm until then. Caesar sent in his last reserves and the

Pompeians gave way. Just as the Caesarians stormed his camp, Pompey fled. In pursuit was furious and by next morning 24,000 had surrendered; the rest had fled or died.

Pompey reached the sea and embarked for Egypt where he thought help could be secured. As he stepped on shore there he was stabbed to death; and when Caesar reached Egypt in pursuit, he was met by a man bearing Pompey's embalmed head. His rival was gone.

In Egypt a struggle for the crown was going on between Cleopatra and her younger brother. Caesar was won over to Cleopatra's side, and determined to make her queen. The population of the great city of Alexandria resented Roman domination, and Caesar was soon besieged in one quarter of the city and put in the greatest danger. The fighting was hard on land and sea, Caesar barely escaping death on one occasion.

to Spain to put down the last Pompeian revolt. He had little time so far to deal with the pressing political, economic, and social problems of Italy and the empire. His health was no longer good - in fact, he had never had extraordinary physical vigor; and he must have known that he had not very long to live, though he did not suspect assassination. His abnormally active mind had long been occupied in part by the problems of empire to which he now devoted himself.

(7)

mutinous soldiers back to their personal allegiance to him. Worn out by campaigning, his men hoped to be discharged from service after receiving the promised triumph and rewards. Caesar, however, soon had to go to northern Africa where a very hard campaign awaited him. At last victorious at THAPSUS, he was able to turn his attention to the problems of his empire.

First he and his legions had their great

triumph. This was the most glorious celebration Rome had ever seen. The parades lasted 4 days. "After the pressures of his long war, came CAESAR himself and then his legions, those incomparable veterans, singing wild songs about their bald-headed general" whom they had followed through such desperate warfare. A long line of wagons carried the rewards. Each legionary received 5,000 denarii (about 1,080 in gold of 1932),

and every Centurion 10,000 denarii. Besides this, each veteran was later given a good allotment of land. Every spectator received 100 denarii. After the rewards were bestowed, there was a great public feast for which 22,000 tables were set. In addition, there were plays, a mock naval battle, a huge gladiatorial combat, and a hunt with 400 lions and giraffes as prey.

From the beginning of 48 BC to the spring of 46, Caesar's time and energy had been largely taken by the civil wars. In December 46 BC, he again had to go to

49BC

1-10-49BC (Rubicon)

CAESAR

Caesar wished to stand for consulship of 49BC. *IN ABSENTIA*, knowing that if he forfeited the immunity that went with his command to come to Rome and campaign in person, the *OPTIMATES* would pounce. They hated him for his success, his highhandedness, and his treason to his class. According to Caesar, they spurned all attempts at compromise, they wanted him to disband his army and forego all

political ambition, which to him was unthinkable.

On Jan 10, 49 BC, Caesar crossed the Rubicon - the boundary between CISALPINE GAUL and Italy - under arms, and the die was cast.

The dice were loaded in Caesar's favor. Caesar could count on the loyalty of the PLEBIANS, DEBTORS, VETERANS (even Pompey's), BUSINESSMEN (who had profited from his conquests), NORTHERN ITALIANS, SOUTHERN GAULS, SPANIARDS, and his own army. His strongest asset was his own self confidence. He

crossed Italy in 65 days. In Rome he helped himself to the money in the treasury, most of which, the spoils of Gaul, he had won himself. POMPEY & MOST OF THE SENATE fled to Greece. Caesar did not follow for lack of transports, but turned to Spain; he remarked that after disposing of an army without a leader he would take care of a leader without an army. The war in Spain, financed by loans from all ranks, was over in less than 3 months and he was free to turn to Greece.

490C
Previous to 45 BC
Spring equinox in Winter

Romans tried to bring their civil calendar, which like many ancient calendars was based on the moon, into line with the astronomical year based on the sun by adapting a system involving an additional or intercalary month every second year.

Since the length of the month was not determined by any precise rule, the pontiffs were left to exercise their discretion, and they frequently abused this power for political ends. By manipulating the number of days in the intercalary month they could prolong a term of office or hasten an election, with the result that by the time of Julius Caesar the civil year was about 3 months out of phase with the astronomical year, so that winter months fell in autumn and spring equinox came in the winter.